

REMARKS

Applicant respectfully requests reconsideration of the present application in view of the foregoing amendments and in view of the reasons that follow.

In the specification, paragraphs have been amended on pages 7, 8, 9 and 11.

Claims 1, 11, 16, 21 and 22 are requested to be cancelled without disclaimer or prejudice.

Claims 2, 5, 8, 12, 17, 18 and 24 are currently being amended.

This amendment adds, changes and/or deletes claims in this application. A detailed listing of all claims that are, or were, in the application, irrespective of whether the claim(s) remain under examination in the application, is presented, with an appropriate defined status identifier.

After amending the claims as set forth above, claims 2-10, 12-15, 17-20 and 23-25 are now pending in this application.

The Examiner has requested that the specification be reviewed for minor errors. In particular, the Examiner stated that the term "cyclically" is misspelled on page 20, line 24 and on page 28, line 26. In addition, the Examiner stated that the term "zero-crossing" appears in the specification with a hyphen at times and without a hyphen at other times. The Examiner requested correction of that term for consistency.

In response, Applicant respectfully submits that the spelling of the term "cyclicly" is a correct, alternative spelling, as set forth in the Webster's Ninth New Collegiate Dictionary (a copy of the relevant page for which is attached). Accordingly, Applicant has not changed the spelling of that term. With respect to the term "zero-crossing," Applicant has reviewed the patent specification and has added hyphens to instances in which the terms were not hyphenated.

The Examiner has stated that the title of the invention is not descriptive and has requested a new title. The Examiner suggested the title "A Plural Method And System For Waveform Compression And Expansion."

In response, Applicant appreciates the Examiner's suggestion of a new title. However, it

is believed that title proposed by the Examiner may be somewhat confusing in that the term “plural” appears to be modifying the terms method and system (i.e., “a plural method and system”). Instead, applicant proposes to amend the title to read as follows: “Method and System For Waveform Compression And Expansion With Time Axis.”

Claims 2, 8, 18 and 24 are objected to as containing certain informalities noted by the Examiner. In response, claims 2, 8, 18 and 24 are amended. In particular, the term “approximately” in claims 2 and 18 is changed herein to the phrase “at least.” Also, the term “low” has been removed from claim 24. In addition, the term “third” in the phrase “third format” in claims 8 and 18 has been removed. In view of those claim amendments, it is requested that the objection to claims 2, 8, 18 and 24 be withdrawn.

Claims 1, 21 and 22 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Suzuki (USP 6,169,240 B1) in view of Suzuki (USP 5,566,154) and further in view of Kageyama et al. (USP 5,412,152 A). In view of the cancellation of claims 1, 21 and 22, without prejudice or disclaimer, the rejection of those claims is moot.

Claims 8-10 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Suzuki (USP 6,169,240 B1) in view of Suzuki (USP 5,566,154) and further in view of Kageyama et al. (USP 5,412,152 A) and further in view of Chiba (USP 5,675,709) and yet further in view of Suzuki (USP 4,679,480). This rejection is respectfully traversed, because claim 8 (and, thus, dependent claims 9 and 10) include features that are neither described nor suggested by the prior art of record.

Claim 8 is directed to a method for generating a compressed and expanded waveform, and includes a step of “receiving a plurality of mark addresses that designate a starting point at zero-crossings of waveform segments of the frequency band-divided waveform” as part of a step of generating at least one processed waveform from each frequency band-divided waveform. The claim further includes a step of “reading out portions of at least one waveform segment ..., the portions of at least one waveform segment comprising waveform data starting at the mark address ...” (i.e., starting at the zero-crossing). Thus, in claim 8, compression and expansion is accomplished with a grain beginning with a zero cross with each frequency band-divided

waveform. None of the cited prior art references teaches or suggests such features.

While the Examiner has acknowledged that the Suzuki '240 patent is "silent on the issue of zero-crossing parameters," the Examiner cited the Chiba patent and stated that Chiba "reads on the feature of mark addresses that designate a starting point at zero-crossings of waveform segments" (citing column 15, lines 4-18 and Fig. 13, item 111 of the Chiba patent). This characterization of the Chiba patent is respectfully traversed. At most, Chiba describes a system in which the number of zero-crossings in a data segment is counted. The number of zero-crossings (referred to by Chiba as the number "zc") is used by Chiba to determine if the data segment is one of no sound. If the data segment is determined to be a "no sound" segment, then further analysis of the segment is not carried out.

"It is known that in the voice of a human being, the sound part occupies substantially the half of the voice. When examining the data segment of no sound, the number zc of zero-crossings for the segments of no sound is extremely small. Therefore, the number zc of zero-crossings is used for the feature quantity (A) ... and the first decision portion 224 determines that the data segment where the number zc of zero-crossings is smaller than a predetermined value Tz is the data segment of no sound. The voice data of the no sound data segment is not analyzed by the next and subsequent analysis executing portions." (Column 11, lines 16-27 of the Chiba patent.)

Thus, Chiba counts the number of zero-crossings and uses that number zc to determine if a data section is one that contains sound or not. Chiba does not receive mark addresses designating starting points of zero-crossing, as claimed. Chiba also does not read out portions of a waveform segment that comprise waveform data starting at a zero-crossing mark address.

While the Examiner cited column 15, lines 4-18 of the Chiba patent as reading on the feature of mark addresses that designate a starting point at zero-crossings of the waveform section, the cited portion of the Chiba patent only reiterates that Chiba calculates a number zc of zero-crossings and uses that number in an analysis. In particular, the cited portion of the Chiba patent explains that Chiba employs the number of zero-crossings zc as an indication of the frequency of the sound signal and as a parameter for indicating the center value of the frequency. However, Chiba does not receive mark addresses for such zero-crossings and does not read out

portions of a waveform, starting at a mark address.

Accordingly, even if combined with the Suzuki patents, as suggested by the Examiner, the combination would not result in the invention recited in claim 8. The rejection of claim 8 is, therefore, respectfully traversed. At least due to their dependency on claim 8, claims 9 and 10 are also patentably distinguished over the prior art of record.

Claims 11 and 16 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Suzuki (USP 6,169,240 B1) in view of Suzuki (USP 5,566,154) and further in view of Kageyama et al. (USP 5,412,152 A). In view of the cancellation of claims 1, 21 and 22, without prejudice or disclaimer, the rejection of those claims is moot.

Claim 17 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Suzuki (USP 6,169,240 B1) in view of Suzuki (USP 5,566,154) and further in view of Kageyama et al. (USP 5,412,152 A) and yet further in view of Suzuki (USP 5,347,478). This rejection is respectfully traversed, because claim 17 includes features that are neither described nor suggested by the prior art of record.

Claim 17 is directed to a method for generating a compressed and expanded waveform, and includes a step of "filtering at least one of the plurality of processed waveforms generated from the plurality of frequency band-divided waveforms according to a frequency band of the frequency band-divided waveform associated with each processed waveform" as part of a step of superimposing a plurality of processed waveforms. None of the cited prior art references teaches or suggests such features. Accordingly, the combination of prior art references suggested by the Examiner would not teach or suggest such features. The rejection of claim 17 is, therefore, respectfully traversed.

The Examiner argues that it would have been obvious to combine Suzuki '240 and Suzuki '154 to address the fact that Suzuki '240 does not mention filtering, as claimed. However, the system described in the Suzuki '240 patent is quite different (and performs a different function) than the system described in the Suzuki '154 patent. First, it should be recognized that, while the first named inventors in those two patents have the same last name ("Suzuki"), they are not the same person and the two patents are assigned to different entities.

The two patents are directed to two different systems that perform distinctly different functions. Without the present disclosure as guide, one of ordinary skill in the art would not have found it obvious to pick and choose certain process steps or elements from the Suzuki '154 system and apply them to the Suzuki '240 system, as such steps and elements would have no similar purpose in the Suzuki '240 system.

More specifically, the Suzuki '240 patent describes a tone generating device that allows the user to time stretch or compress data being read out to change the expression of the generated tone without changing the pitch. (See, e.g., the Abstract, lines 13-18 of the Suzuki '240 patent). On the other hand, the Suzuki '154 patent describes a process for compressing a digital signal to record data on an optical disc or to transmit data in compressed form. When reading out from the optical disc, the Suzuki '154 patent system simply reads and de-compresses the stored signal. Suzuki '154 provides no stretching or compressing on a time axis to change expression or any sound quality of the signal during read out, as describe by Suzuki '240. The compression used by Suzuki '154 is for storing or transmitting the data in compressed form, not for changing a sound quality of the data. Thus, any filtering performed by Suzuki '154 would not have application to the stretching or compressing data on a time axis to change or enhance the sound produced by the data. Thus, there would be no reason or motivation to employ any such filtering in the Suzuki '240 system. There would be no reason or motivation to employ certain steps performed in an optical data compression technique for optical storage or transmission as described by Suzuki '154 with the tone generating device described by Suzuki '240.

Claims 23 and 25 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Suzuki (USP 6,169,240 B1) in view of Kageyama et al. (USP 5,412,152 A). This rejection is respectfully traversed, because each of claims 23 and 25 include features that are neither described nor suggested by the prior art of record.

In claim 23, multiple different compression and expansion formats with time axis are employed for every band of a frequency band-divided waveform. In claim 25, multiple different compression and expansion formats with time axis are employed for every section of a temporally divided waveform.

None of the cited prior art references teaches or suggests such features. Accordingly, the

combination of prior art references suggested by the Examiner would not teach or suggest such features. The rejection of claims 23 and 25 is, therefore, respectfully traversed.

Applicant notes with appreciation the Examiner's indication that claims 2-7, 12-15, 18-20 and 24 would be allowable if rewritten in independent form, including all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims. As claims 2, 5 and 12 are amended herein to be in independent form and to include limitations of base and any intervening claims, it is respectfully submitted that those claims and their dependent claims (i.e., claims 3, 4, 6, 7 and 13-15) are in condition for allowance. Claims 18-20 remain dependent (directly or indirectly) on claim 17, which is addressed above.

Applicant believes that the present application is now in condition for allowance. Favorable reconsideration of the application as amended is respectfully requested.

The Examiner is invited to contact the undersigned by telephone if it is felt that a telephone interview would advance the prosecution of the present application.

The Commissioner is hereby authorized to charge any additional fees which may be required regarding this application under 37 C.F.R. §§ 1.16-1.17, or credit any overpayment, to Deposit Account No. 50-0872. Should no proper payment be enclosed herewith, as by a check being in the wrong amount, unsigned, post-dated, otherwise improper or informal or even entirely missing, the Commissioner is authorized to charge the unpaid amount to Deposit Account No. 50-0872. If any extensions of time are needed for timely acceptance of papers submitted herewith, Applicant hereby petitions for such extension under 37 C.F.R. §1.136 and authorizes payment of any such extensions fees to Deposit Account No. 50-0872.

Respectfully submitted,

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ride a cycle; *specif.*: BICYCLE ~ vt: to cause to go through a cycle —
 cyc-ler \si-k(ə)-lər, 'sik-(ə)-\ n
 cyc-lic \si-kli-k also 'sik-lik or cy-cl-i-cal \si-kli-kəl, 'sik-li-\ adj (1794)
 1 a: of, relating to, or being a cycle b: moving in cycles, (~ time)
 2 cyclic: being a mathematical group that has an element such that every element of the group can be expressed as one of its powers —
 cyc-li-cal-ly \k(ə)-\ adv also cy-cl-i-ly \si-kli-kē, 'sik-li-\ adv
 cyclic AMP n (ca. 1966): a cyclic mononucleotide of adenosine that has been implicated in control mechanisms regulating metabolism and function in the nervous system — called also *adenosine 3',5'-monophosphate*
 cyclic GMP \j(ə)-\ n [guanosine + mon- + phosphate] (1972)
 : a cyclic mononucleotide of guanosine that has been implicated with cyclic AMP as a second messenger in addition to hormones in the control of cellular processes
 cyc-li-ty \si-'kli-s-ə-tē, 'sik-'lis-\ n (1944): the quality or state of being cyclic (estrous ~)
 cyc-list \si-k(ə)-list, 'sik-(ə)-\ n (1882): one who rides a cycle
 cyc-li-tol \si-k(ə)-tōl, 'sik-lə-tōl n [cycl- + -tol (as in inositol)] (ca. 1943): an alicyclic polyhydroxy compound (as inositol)
 cyc-li-za-tion \si-k(ə)-zə-shən, 'sik-\ n (1909): formation of one or more rings in a chemical compound — *cy-clize* \si-k(ə)-liz, 'sik-\ vb
 cy-clo \se-(\k)lō, 'sik-(\k)lō n, pl cyclos [prob. fr. F, short for (assumed) *cyclotaxi*, fr. *motocycliste*, *motorcycle* + -o- + *taxi*] (1964): a 3-wheeled motor-driven taxi
 cy-clo-ad-di-tion \si-(\k)lō-ə-'dish-ən\ n (1963): a chemical reaction leading to ring formation in a compound
 cy-clo-al-i-phat-ic \si-k(ə)-al-ə-'fat-ik\ adj (1936): ALICYCLIC
 cy-clo-di-ene \si-'di-, 'di-\ n [cycl- + diene] (1942): an organic insecticide (as aldrin, dieldrin, chlordane, or endosulfan) with a chlorinated methylene group forming a bridge across a 6-membered carbon ring
 cy-clo-gen-e-sis \si-'jen-ə-səs\ n [cyclone + genesis] (ca. 1938): the development or intensification of a cyclone
 cy-clo-hex-ane \si-k(ə)-'hek-sən\ n [ISV] (ca. 1909): a pungent, saturated cyclic hydrocarbon, C₆H₁₂, found in petroleum or made synthetically and used chiefly as a solvent and in organic synthesis
 cy-clo-hex-a-none \si-'hek-sə-'nōn\ n [cyclohexane + -one] (ca. 1909): a liquid ketone, C₆H₁₀O, used esp. as a solvent and in organic synthesis
 cy-clo-hex-i-mide \si-'hek-sə-'mid-, 'mād\ n [cyclohexane + -imide] (ca. 1950): an agricultural fungicide, C₆H₁₀NO₂, that inhibits protein synthesis and is obtained from a soil bacterium (*Streptomyces griseus*)
 cy-clo-hex-yl-amine \si-'hek-sil-ə-'mēn\ n [cyclohexane + -yl + amine] (1943): an amine (C₆H₁₁NH₂) of cyclohexane that is a prob. harmful metabolic breakdown product of cyclamate
 cy-cloid \si-'klōid\ n [F *cyclode*, fr. Gk *kykloides*, circular, fr. *kyklos*] (1661): 1: a curve that is generated by a point on the circumference of a circle as it rolls along a straight line 2: something having a curved or circular form (a cloud ~)
 — *cy-cloid-ly* \si-'klōid-lē\ adv
 cycloid adj (1851) 1: smooth with concentric lines of growth (~ scales); also: having or consisting of cycloid scales 2: relating to or being a personality characterized by alternating high and low moods — compare CYCLOTHYMIC
 cy-clom-e-ter \si-'klām-ə-tər\ n (1880): a device made for recording the revolutions of a wheel and often used for registering distance traversed by a wheeled vehicle
 cy-clon-e \si-'klōn\ n [modif. of Gk *kyklōma* wheel; coil, fr. *kyklos* to go around, fr. *kyklos* circle] (1848) 1: a: a storm or system of winds that rotates about a center of low atmospheric pressure clockwise in the southern hemisphere and counterclockwise in the northern, advances at a speed of 20 to 30 miles an hour, and often brings abundant rain b: TORNADO c: low lb 2: any of various centrifugal devices for separating materials (as solid particles from gases or liquids) — *cy-clon-ic* \si-'klān-ik\ adj — *cy-clon-i-cal-ly* \si-'klān-ik-lē\ adv
 cyclone cellar n (1887): a cellar or covered excavation designed for protection from dangerous windstorms (as tornadoes)
 cy-clo-ole-fin \si-'klō-ō-'lā-fən\ n [ISV] (ca. 1923): a hydrocarbon (as of the formula C₈H₁₆) containing an unsaturated ring — *cy-clo-ole-fin-ic* \si-'klō-ō-'lā-fin-ik\ adj
 cy-clo-par-af-fin \si-'par-ə-'fān\ n (1900): a saturated cyclic hydrocarbon of the formula C₈H₁₆
 cy-clo-pe-an \si-'klō-'pē-ən, 'si-'klō-'pē-\ adj (1641): 1 often cap: of, relating to, or characteristic of a Cyclops 2: HUGE, MASSIVE 3: of, relating to a style of stone construction marked typically by the use of large irregular blocks without mortar
 cy-clo-pe-dia also cy-clo-pae-dia \si-'klō-'pēd-ē-ə\ n (1728): ENCYCLOPEDIA — *cy-clo-pe-dic* \si-'pēd-ik\ adj
 cy-clo-phos-pha-mide \si-'klō-'fās-fə-'mid\ n (1960): an immunosuppressive and antineoplastic agent C₇H₁₅Cl₂N₂O₂P used esp. against lymphomas and some leukemias
 cy-clo-pro-p-ane \si-'klō-'prō-'pān\ n [ISV] (1894): a saturated cyclic gaseous hydrocarbon C₃H₈ used esp. as a general anesthetic
 cy-clops \si-'klāps\ n [L, fr. Gk *Kyklōps*, fr. *kykl-* cycl- + *ōps* eye] (1513): 1 pl *cy-clo-pes* \si-'klō-'pēz\ cap: any of a race of giants in Greek mythology with a single eye in the middle of the forehead 2 pl *cyclops* [NL; genus name, fr. L]: any of a genus (*Cyclops*) of freshwater copepod water fleas
 cy-clo-ra-ma \si-'klō-'rām-ə, 'rām-\ n [cycl- + -rama (as in panorama)] (1840) 1: a large pictorial representation encircling the spectator and often having real objects as a foreground 2: a curved curtain or wall used as a background of a stage set to suggest unlimited space — *cy-clo-ram-ic* \si-'rām-ik\ adj
 cy-clo-ser-ine \si-'klō-'sē(r)-ēn\ n (1952): an amino antibiotic C₁₂H₁₄N₂O₂ produced by an actinomycete (*Streptomyces orchidaceus*)
 cy-clo-sis \si-'klō-'sās\ n [NL, fr. Gk *kyklōsis* encirclement, fr. *kyklos* to go around] (1835): the streaming of protoplasm within a cell
 cy-clo-stome \si-'klō-'stōm\ n [deriv. of Gk *kykl-* + *stoma* mouth — more at STOMACH] (1835): any of a class (*Cyclostomi* or *Cyclostomata*) of lowly craniate vertebrates having a large sucking mouth with no jaws and comprising the hagfishes and lampreys

cy-clo-style \si-'stil\ n [fr. *Cyclostyle*, a trademark] (1883): a machine for making multiple copies that utilizes a stencil cut by a graver whose tip is a small rowel — *cyclostyle* vi
 cy-clo-thy-mic \si-'klō-'thi-mik\ adj [NL *cyclothymia* (fr. Gk *kyklothymia*, fr. *kykl-* cycl- + *thymia* -thymia) + E -ic] (1923): relating to or being an affective disorder characterized by the alternation of depressed moods with elevated, expansive, or irritable moods without psychotic features — compare CYCLOID 2 — *cy-clo-thy-mia* \si-'thi-mē-ə\ n
 cy-clo-tom-ic \si-'lām-ik\ adj [cyclootomy (mathematical theory of the division of the circle into equal parts), fr. *cycl-* + -otomy] (1879): relating to, being, or containing a polynomial of the form $x^p + x^{p-1} + \dots + x + 1$ where p is a prime number
 cy-clo-tron \si-'klō-'trān\ n [cycl- + -tron; fr. the circular movement of the particles] (1935): an accelerator in which particles (as protons, deuterons, or ions) are propelled by an alternating electric field in constant magnetic field
 cy-der, Brit var of CIDER
 cyg-net \si-'gnet\ n [ME *sygnett*, fr. MF *cygne* swan, fr. L *cygnus*, fr. Gk *kyknos*] (155): a young swan
 Cyg-nus \si-'gnəs\ n [L (gen. *Cygni*), lit., swan]: a northern constellation between Lyra and Pegasus in the Milky Way
 cyl-in-der \si-'lān-ə-dər\ n [MF or L; MF *cylindre*, fr. L *cylindrus*, fr. Gk *kylindros*, fr. *kylindē* to roll; akin to OE *seol* squinting, L *seol* crime, Gk *skelos* leg, *skolios* crooked] (1570) 1 a: the surface traced by a straight line moving parallel to a fixed straight line and intersecting a fixed planar closed curve b: the space bounded by a cylinder and two parallel planes cutting all its elements — see VOLUME table
 : a cylindrical body: as a: the turning chambered breech of a revolver b: (1) the piston chamber in an engine (2) a chamber in a pump from which the piston expels the fluid c: any of various rotating members in a press (as a printing press); esp: one that impresses paper on an inked form d: a cylindrical clay object inscribed with cuneiform inscriptions — *cyl-in-der-ly* \si-'lān-ə-dər-lē\ adj
 cylinder seal n (1887): a cylinder (as of stone) engraved in intaglio and used esp. in ancient Mesopotamia to roll an impression on wet clay
 cyl-in-dri-cal \si-'lān-ə-dri-kəl also cyl-in-dric \si-'lān-ə-dri-k\ adj (1646): relating to or having the form or properties of a cylinder — *cyl-in-dri-cal-ly* \si-'lān-ə-dri-k-lē\ adv
 cylindrical coordinate n (ca. 1934): any of the coordinates in space obtained by constructing in a plane a polar coordinate system and on a line perpendicular to the plane a linear coordinate system
 cy-ma \si-'mā\ n [Gk *kyma*, lit., wave] (1563) 1: a projecting molding whose profile is a double curve 2: a double curve formed by the union of a concave line and a convex line
 cy-ma-tium \si-'mā-sh(ē)-əm\ n, pl -tia \si-'sh(ē)-ə\ [L, fr. Gk *kymation*, dim. of *kymatē*, *kyma*] (1563): a crowning molding in classic architecture; esp: CYMA
 cym-bal \si-'māl\ n [ME, fr. OE *cymbal* & MF *cymbale*, fr. L *cymbalum*, fr. Gk *kymbalon*, fr. *kymbē* bowl, boat — more at HUMP] (bel. 12c): a concave brass plate that produces a brilliant clashing tone and that is struck with a drumstick or is used in pairs struck glancingly together — *cym-bal-ist* \si-'māl-ist\ n
 cym-bid-i-um \si-'bid-ē-əm\ n [NL, genus name, fr. L *cymba* bowl, fr. Gk *kymbē*] (1815): any of a genus (*Cymbidium*) of tropical Old World orchids with showy boat-shaped flowers
 cyme \si-'m\ n [NL *cyma*, fr. L, cabbage sprout, fr. Gk *kyma* swell, wave, cabbage sprout, fr. *kyein* to be pregnant — more at CAVE] (1794): an inflorescence in which all floral axes terminate in a single flower; esp: a determinate inflorescence of this type containing several flowers with the first-opening central flower terminating the main axis and subsequent flowers developing from lateral buds — see INFLORESCENCE illustrated
 cy-mene \si-'mēn\ n [F *cymène*, fr. Gk *kyminon* cummin + F -ène -ene, more at CUMIN] (ca. 1863): any of three liquid isomeric hydrocarbons C₁₀H₁₆; esp: a colorless liquid of pleasant odor from essential oils
 cym-ling \si-'m-lŋ, -lŋ\ n [prob. alter. of *simnel*] (1779): a summer squash having a scalloped edge
 cy-mo-phant \si-'mō-'fān\ n [F, fr. Gk *kyma* wave + F -phant -phant] (1804): CHRYSOBERYL; esp: an opalescent chrysoberyl
 cy-mose \si-'mōs\ adj (1807): of, relating to, being, or bearing a cyme
 Cym-ric \si-'kīm-rik\ n, 'kim-\ adj (1839): of, relating to, or characteristic of the non-Gaelic Celtic people of Britain or their language; *specif.*: WELSH
 Cymric n (ca. 1890): BRYTHONIC; *specif.*: the Welsh language
 Cym-ry \si-'rē\ n pl [W] (1688): the Brythonic Celts; *specif.*: WELSH
 cynic \si-'nik\ n [MF or L, MF *cynique*, fr. L *cynicus*, fr. Gk *kynikos*, lit., like a dog, fr. *kyn-*, *kyōn* dog — more at HOUND] (1547) 1 cap: an adherent of an ancient Greek school of philosophers who held the view that virtue is the only good and that its essence lies in self-control and independence 2: a faultfinding captious critic; esp: one who believes that human conduct is motivated wholly by self-interest — *cynic* adj
 cyn-i-cal \si-'ni-kəl\ adj (1588) 1: CAPTIOUS PEEVISH 2: having or showing the attitude or temper of a cynic; esp: contemptuously distrustful of human nature and motives (those ~ men who say that democracy cannot be honest and efficient — F.D. Roosevelt) — *cyn-i-cal-ly* \si-'ni-kəl-lē\ adv
 cyn CYNICAL MISANTHROPIC, PESSIMISTIC, MISOGYNISTIC mean deeply distrustful. CYNICAL implies having a sneering disbelief in sincerity or integrity; MISANTHROPIC suggests a rooted distrust and dislike of human beings and their society; PESSIMISTIC implies having a gloomy, distrustful view of life; MISOGYNISTIC applies to a man having a deep-seated distrust of and aversion to women.
 cyn-i-cism \si-'ni-siz-əm\ n (1672) 1 cap: the doctrine of the Cynics 2 a: cynical character, attitude, or quality b: an expression of such quality
 cy-no-mol-gus monkey \si-'nō-'māl-ə-'gəs\ n [NL, alter. of *cynomolgus*, fr. L, member of an ancient tribe in Africa, fr. Gk *Kynomolgoi*, lit., dog milkers] (1936): a macaque (*Macaca irus* syn. *M. cynomolgus*) of southeastern Asia, Borneo, and the Philippines that is used esp. in medical research
 cy-no-sure \si-'nō-'shū(r), 'sin-ə-\ n [MF & L; MF, Ursa Minor, guide, fr. L *cynosura* Ursa Minor, fr. Gk *kynosoura*, fr. *kynos* oura, lit., dog's tail] 1 cap: the northern constellation Ursa Minor; also: NORTH STAR

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